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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/692,879	10/23/2003	Cheah Chiang Sun	70020777-1	1934	
57299 75	90 04/21/2006		EXAM	EXAMINER	
AVAGO TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.			BODDIE, WILLIAM		
P.O. BOX 1920					
DENVER, CO	80201-1920		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2629		
			D. HTT. 14.17 FTD. 04.01.000	_	

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/692,879	SUN, CHEAH CHIANG			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		William Boddie	2629			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timulated and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. sely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 Oct	<u>ctober 2003</u> .				
<i>,</i> —	This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or					
Applicati	ion Papers					
9)□ 10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on <u>23 October 2003</u> is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	a) \boxtimes accepted or b) \square objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) Notice 3) Information	ot(s) Dee of References Cited (PTO-892) Dee of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) The mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) The No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:				

Application/Control Number: 10/692,879 Page 2

Art Unit: 2629

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-3 and 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Badyal et al (US 6,151,015) in view of Howard (US 6,097,374).

With respect to claim 1, Badyal discloses, a pointing device (fig. 1) comprising: an elongated body (102 in fig. 1) having a transparent end (122 in fig. 1; col. 3, lines 23-24) adapted for movement over a surface (clear from fig. 1);

an illumination subsystem (104 in fig. 1) that illuminates said surface in an area adjacent to said transparent end (col. 3, lines 26-30);

an imaging subsystem (108 and 110 in fig. 1) that forms images of a portion of said surface in said area (col. 3, lines 26-30);

a controller (col. 4, lines 44-46) that periodically compares two of said images.

Badyal does not expressly disclose, a reference mark system or that images are compared based on the amount of rotation.

Howard discloses, a reference pointing mechanism (fig. 8b) that defines a direction (direction of gravity) that is independent of the rotations of a body, and that compares two images based on their amount of rotation (col. 8, lines 49-54).

Application/Control Number: 10/692,879

Art Unit: 2629

Howard and Badyal are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, cursor control devices.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the gravity reference pointing mechanism and detection method of Howard in the pen mouse of Badyal.

The motivation for doing so would have been allowing more flexibility to the user and allow rotation of the pen within their grasp (Badyal; col. 3, lines 53-55).

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Badyal with Howard for the benefit of user flexibility when using the device to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

With respect to claim 2, Badyal and Howard disclose, the pointing device of claim 1 (see above).

Howard further discloses, wherein said reference mark system comprises:

a disk that is free to rotate about an axis through said disk (75 in fig. 8b), said disk comprising a reference mark (76 in fig. 8b) that is displaced from said axis, said disk having an orientation mechanism (76 in fig. 8b) that maintains said disk in a fixed orientation relative to the earth (col. 8, lines 42-47); and

a sensor for determining the location of said reference mark relative to said elongated body (72-74, 77-78 and 29 in fig. 8b; col. 8, lines 42-57).

With respect to claim 3, Badyal and Howard disclose, the pointing device of claim 2 (see above).

Application/Control Number: 10/692,879

Art Unit: 2629

Howard further discloses, wherein said orientation mechanism comprises a weight (76 in fig. 8b) on said disk, said weight being displaced from said axis (col. 8, lines 45-46).

With respect to claim 5, Badyal and Howard disclose, the pointing device of claim 2 (see above).

Howard further discloses, wherein said sensor comprises an optical system (77-78 and 29 in fig. 8b) for projecting an image of said disk into said imaging subsystem (col. 8, lines 42-57).

With respect to claim 6, Badyal and Howard disclose, the pointing device of claim 2 (see above).

Howard further discloses, wherein said sensor comprises a reference mark sensor (77-78 and 29 in fig. 8b) that measures the orientation of said disk relative to said elongated body (col. 8, lines 42-57).

3. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Badyal et al (US 6,151,015) in view of Howard (US 6,097,374) and further in view of Blonder (US 5,620,371).

With respect to claim 4, Badyal and Howard disclose, the pointing device of claim 2 (see above).

Neither Badyal nor Howard disclose, wherein said orientation mechanism comprises a magnet attached to said disk.

Blonder discloses, a cursor control device that teaches the use of a bar magnet (145 in fig. 4) attached to a sphere to always orient the sphere towards magnetic north (col. 3, lines 1-7).

Blonder, Badyal and Howard are all analogous art because they are all from the same field of endeavor namely cursor control devices.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace the weight of Howard and Badyal with a magnet as taught by Blonder.

The motivation for doing so would have been for use when a gravity dependent system would be ineffective, such as movement perpendicular to the force of gravity.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Blonder with Howard and Badyal for the benefit of increased flexibility in the use of the device to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

Conclusion

- 4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Hoshino (JP 55-136464) discloses an input pen with a freely rotatable writing body. Childers (US 5,079,845) discloses a magnetic compass with an analog/digital conversion system using optical means. Cho et al. (US 6,897,854) discloses an input pen having rotation detection means.
- 5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Will Boddie whose telephone number is (571) 272-0666. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 4:00 EST.

Application/Control Number: 10/692,879

Art Unit: 2629

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amr Awad can be reached on (571) 272-7764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Wlb 4/18/06

AMR A. AWAD
PRIMARY EXAMINER

AMY AMY AWAY

Page 6